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development of international organization and future arbitration treaties. The fear of possible loss of territory is the one thing that makes it difficult to get nations to reduce their armaments and trust the Hague Court.

It has always been hoped by the friends of peace that the nations might all move together in the progress of civilization and law—Europe with Asia and Asia with the Americas. The friends of peace want to see the Hague Tribunal and finally a Court of Justice develop among the nations as a whole. This development accords with the history of internationalism. They do not want to see any part of the world left behind in this triumphant advance. They would be sorry to see a promising institution like the proposed Court of Justice meet with temporary failure or limited to a few great powers. They hope that some reasonable method may be found by which its judges may be appointed upon a basis of equality and be set to work. But if this cannot be now, they would welcome the realization of a judiciary for any group of nations that is ready for it. If Pan-America is ready for an International Judiciary, let Pan-America have it. The result will be the same in the end. Europe and Asia would be likely to follow our example, and in good time there would develop, on terms satisfactory to the least as well as the greatest of nations, a World Judiciary.

Anglo-German Friendship.

The Anglo-German Friendship Committee of Great Britain presented an address of welcome to Prince Henry of Prussia at the German Embassy in London on the occasion of the Prince's visit a month ago to the British capital. Among the distinguished members of the deputation which presented the address were the Duke of Argyll, honorary president, Lord Avebury, president, Lord Courtney, Lord Weardale, Sir William H. Holland, J. Allen Baker, M. P., T. P. Newman, Dr. W. Evans Darby, Francis William Fox, etc. The address was as follows :

"We recall with great satisfaction the immemorial and uninterrupted peace and long-continued friendship which have existed between Germany and Great Britain, and the close and affectionate ties of relationship which have connected the reigning sovereigns of the German states and the British throne for so many generations.

"We may refer to the immense and world-wide commercial interests of our two nations at the present time and the common work of our Christian churches. We count on our mutual indebtedness to the literature, science and art of our peoples as affording also potent reasons for the maintenance of our natural and cordial relations.

"We need not remind your Royal Highness of the numerous interchanges of friendly visits which have taken

place during the past few years between the British and German civic, municipal and commercial authorities, as also between the leading newspapers, editors and journalists; and the representatives of the manual workers who carry on the manufacturing industries of the world, as well as those who are charged with the guidance of our Christian churches. These international visits have been the influential means of drawing the peoples of our two empires into closer friendship and sympathetic knowledge of each other.

"We earnestly trust that in future all grounds for distrust and suspicion may be removed by a closer coöperation in international matters, and by a full recognition of the right of each nation to judge of their respective special needs and requirements for the protection of their several national and commercial interests.

"We earnestly hope, moreover, that within the next few years this closer friendship and better understanding between the peoples of both empires may lead to a termination of the present ruinous rivalry in naval armaments.

"We fervently hope and pray that our two nations may coöperate with the other great powers in promoting not only the peace but the moral and material advance of civilization throughout the world."

Prince Henry, in acknowledging the address, said :

"I thank you profoundly for having come here to present me with this address, the more so as you know that I am here on a private visit and not in any official capacity. I concur most heartily with the sentiments of friendship expressed in your address. I am sure that my beloved sovereign and brother, the German Emperor, will be much gratified on learning its contents. I wish to add one thing more. It is, that I sincerely hope your nation may in future have the same confidence in our sovereign and government as we have in your dearly beloved and much respected sovereign and your government."

The last sentence of Prince Henry's response deserves the most careful attention, not of the members of the Anglo-German Friendship Committee only, but of the whole British people. Nearly the whole of the present unsatisfactory situation between the two countries grows out of the curious English distrust of Germany.

Observance of the Eighteenth of May.

The observance of the Eighteenth of May as Peace Day this year gives promise of being much more general than ever before. Besides the American Peace Society and its sixteen Branches and Auxiliaries, the American School Peace League, the International School of Peace, the Peace Department of the W. C. T. U., the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, the Intercollegiate Peace Association and all the independent local peace societies in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere are giving special attention to securing the observance of the day in the universities, colleges, normal schools, public schools and elsewhere. Letters from many city superintendents indicate a remarkable growth of interest in the cause of international

amity and peace to which the Eighteenth of May has been consecrated. The following letter was sent on March 8 from the office of the American Peace Society to the State Superintendents of Public Instruction and the Superintendents of Schools in all cities in the nation of five thousand inhabitants and over:

Dear Sir: The observance of the Eighteenth of May, the anniversary of the opening of the first Hague Conference, as Peace Day has become so general in the schools of the country that it hardly seems necessary further to call attention to it.

Last year the Superintendents of Public Instruction in more than one-third of the States officially recommended the observance, and a number of others expressed their cordial approval of it. In nearly all of the larger cities — New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, Minneapolis, etc. — the Superintendents of Schools had the day observed with suitable exercises in the schools under their charge. The same was true in very many of the smaller cities.

Though not yet universally kept, the day may therefore be considered as permanently established as one of the great anniversaries to be regularly observed hereafter in the educational institutions of the country. It is sincerely hoped that the Superintendents of Public Instruction in the remaining States, and the Superintendents of Schools in the cities by whom this letter is received, will make a special effort this year to have the day observed in those places which have not yet kept it, and thus make it for the first time universal.

The success which has attended the observance has been in nearly all cases most striking. From half an hour to an hour has been devoted to suitable exercises by the pupils themselves or their instructors, or prominent persons from the neighborhood. The boys and girls have in most cases responded enthusiastically to the appeals made to them in behalf of humanity, friendship, international justice and peace. They have been especially attracted by the remarkable story of the origin and growth of the peace movement and by the larger conception of patriotism as including their duty not only to their own country, but to the other races and people of the world.

Will you not, as far as practicable, use your influence to promote the suitable observance of the day this year in the schools which are under your supervision?

The American Peace Society will be glad to place its literature, at a merely nominal price, at the service of superintendents and teachers who may desire to use it in making preparations for the day. A leaflet containing suggestive programs is herewith enclosed.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society,

BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD, *Secretary.*

The first number of the *Cosmopolitan Student*, the new monthly organ of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, edited by the General Secretary, Louis P. Lochner, Madison, Wis., is well done, and gives promise of a future of great usefulness for the journal. Our warmest congratulations to Mr. Lochner and the Association.

Editorial Notes.

Noteworthy Comments on Peace. At a reception given on March 2 to the Archbishops of York and Canterbury and members of the Convocation of each Diocese, King Edward made some noteworthy

comments on the peace of the world. Replying to the addresses of the Convocations of Canterbury and of York, he said :

“ Your recognition of my efforts to maintain the peace of the world gives me special pleasure. Upon peace, the health, happiness, and material progress of all nations depend. It is my constant prayer that our country may be spared the perils and miseries of war, which, in this modern age, must involve the ruin of millions.

“ I join with you in my thanks to God that the maintenance of good faith and amity between the great powers and the concord in Christendom is still unbroken, and that rarely in the history of the world has the idea of war been more repulsive or the desire for peace more widely cherished throughout my empire.”

Not only of the British empire, but of practically every nation on the face of the globe, is the king’s judgment true, that the idea of war is now unusually repulsive and the desire for peace peculiarly deep and strong. It is in these strong and ever-deepening sentiments of the masses of the people that the hope of the early realization of the permanent peace of the world lies.

Mr. Fairbanks’ Good Report. Former Vice-President Fairbanks, who returned on March 17 from his tour around the world, brought back a good report of the attitude of other countries towards ours. After alluding to President Roosevelt’s services in strengthening the ties of good neighborhood between us and other powers, Mr. Fairbanks said :

“ There is therefore no evidence of any lurking fear of our absolute good faith ; and so long as that prevails there is no danger of serious collision between the United States and any other nation.

“ The fact is, diplomacy will adjust, as it should, any and all international questions we have or are likely to have, so far as we are able now to foresee. Nothing but an absolutely inconceivable blunder in diplomacy can bring about a conflict between us and any of our friends beyond the Pacific or beyond the Atlantic. President Taft and Secretary Knox have the wisdom and patriotism necessary to preserve our rights in the Far East, under the orderly and usual processes of diplomacy, without any peril either to our national honor or our national peace.

“ Those who now and then fill the air with unfounded rumors of possible trouble between us and any foreign power do not thereby advance our world-wide interest or contribute to our national prestige.

“ There is not the slightest ground, in my opinion, for the suggestion which now and then obtains currency, to the effect that there is danger of war between the United States and Japan, or with any other power. The fact